BBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER.

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with concern, that we find many of our rs complain of irregularity in the supply of Numbers of this work. When such irregu- takes place in future, we request them to application to Mr. Cobbett, at No. 18, Mall, where their complaints will meet with diate attention.——Any, or all, of the pre- ng Numbers of this work may be had at the place, or any of the newsmen in London.

CEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

ing the last week, the proceedings of of Lords were not of a more impor- ature than those of the preceding. ly debates that took place were on orce bills of Woodcock and Crewe. ormer was (March 4) after a long ion rejected on the motion of *Lord nd.* The further consideration of Crewe's was, after some debate h 9) postponed till Monday. On the of *Lord Pelham* (March 8) the con- ion of his Majesty's message relative civil list was postponed to the same .

he lower House (Thursday, March 4) ome business had been gone through, ave given to *Mr. Dickinson* for leave g in a bill for continuing the act pend the proceedings against non- nt clergymen, *Mr. W. Dundas* moved der of the day for the second reading bill to enable the East-India Com- to transfer their servants from the shment at Bencoolen to Madras. On uestion for reading the bill a second debate took place. The bill was ted by *Mr. Wallace*, *Mr. Metcalfe*, *. Scott*, and *Mr. W. Dundas*. It was in its favour by the hon. gentlemen, ore especially by *Mr. Dundas*, who he lead in the debate, that the estab- nt at Bencoolen had been a very con- ble burthen to the company, without productive of any adequate advan- Its yearly expense was from £100,000 ,000. By the measure now proposed tablishment was to be reduced to a factory, and the consequent saving be £80,000 a year. The company, said, might have made this reduc- ithout applying to Parliament; but, t case, their servants at Bencoolen must have been left without a provision. It had been suggested, by an hon. member (Mr. Johnstone) on a former night, that they might be transferred to Prince of Wales' Island or to Ceylon; but that the transfer of them to Madras, operating to depreciate the situation of the company's servants, there would be a breach of national faith. To the establishing of them at either of the places mentioned by the hon. gentleman there were the greatest objections. When the increased revenues and large territorial acquisitions of the presidency of Madras were considered, no objection could assuredly be found to the transfer of them there. The number of servants had not risen in proportion to the increase of territory and revenue. The servants to be transferred were few in number, and were, likewise, on their removal, to lose five years rank: no injury could, therefore, be done by them to the other servants of the company. The bill was opposed by *Mr. Johnstone* and *Mr. Tierney*. By the former it was contended that, the advantages held out by the supporters of the bill, were not likely to be, in any degree, such as they had been stated. Instead of £80,000, the saving would at most be £10,000. For the sake of so small a sum he could not consent that the faith of the company to its servants should be violated. That it would be so by this bill, he was convinced, as the company's servants were only allowed to enter into the service at a very early period of life, and were to rise by seniority. He certainly could not see any objection to the transfer of these servants to either of the places he had formerly mentioned. In a committee, he should move certain clauses to meet his ideas on the subject. If, however, it could be proved to cause such a saving as had been stated, he would no longer oppose it. *Mr. Tierney* was adverse to the bill on the same grounds.

It was admitted, in reply, that the saving would not be to the extent at first stated. It would, however, be on an average to the amount of £62,000 per annum; but, it was added, whether the saving amounted to £80,000 or to £10,000, the value of the principal remained the

sime. As to the rights of the company's servants, it had already been proved, that they would not be affected by the measure. It had been suggested, by gentlemen on the opposite side, that the servants at Bencoolen ought to be allowed, if they wished to retire on a pension to the amount of their salaries—a measure to which no objection would be made by the supporters of the bill. The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The report of the committee of supply was then brought up by *Mr. Alexander*. It was objected to by *Mr. Robson*, who pointed out several articles of expenditure as improper and enormous. This mode of voting money by months was, he declared, particularly disagreeable to him, as the sums, thus expended, made but little impression on the mind, though large in their aggregate amount. The estimates were defended by the *Secretary at War* and *General Gascoyne*, who explained some points in them, which had been animadverted by *Mr. Robson*. The question was put and carried, and all the other resolutions agreed to.

This debate, though unimportant in itself, was yet rendered interesting by a warm altercation which took place in consequence of some expressions used by *Mr. Robson*. In the conclusion of his speech, after expressing his dislike to monthly votes of supplies, he added, that the country already began to feel the ill effects of them; the government was insolvent; public offices had refused payment of their accepted bills. He was immediately called to order by the *Speaker* and by *Mr. Alexander*, who expressed his hope that the hon. gentleman would retract so injurious an assertion. *Mr. Robson* apologized at having used the expression in the warmth of debate: he could, however, support it by evidence; but thought it better that it should be suffered to drop. The *Secretary at War* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* loudly demanded that the particulars should be stated. *Mr. Robson* still thought that the subject had better be abandoned, but, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having more forcibly than before insisted upon an explanation, he named the Sick and Wounded office. After having three times repeated the substance of the hon. gentleman's speech, and enquired of him whether it was correctly worded, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* pledged himself that a rigid investigation of the business should take place. Before the House separated it was informed by him, that the amount of the bill which had been refused payment was only £19: 7: 0. From such an instance as this, he said, the hon. member had thought proper to argue the insolvency of his country.

The matter was not, however, suffered to rest here. On Monday (March 8) the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after having given notice of a motion for appointing a committee on the state of the corn trade, said, that being on his legs, he hoped, though not strictly regular, he might be allowed to advert to the hon. member's speech on a former evening. The first member in stating the insolvency of government had used general assertions and plural terms. These, it afterwards appeared, could only be applied to one office and to one bill. That bill was for £19: 13: It had been the policy of government to prevent large sums of money from lying in the hands of the inferior public offices; but in no one instance had the treasury been unable to answer their demands. After some conversation between the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and *Mr. Martin*, the House proceeded to business. *Mr. Robson*, who had been absent from the House during the preceding discussion, now rose, and declared his intention of moving the next day for some papers on the subject, should the Chancellor of the Exchequer be present. After replying to some questions from the *Speaker* and *Mr. H. Addington*, he concluded by saying that he meant to move for papers from the sick and wounded office.

The next day (Tuesday, March 9) *Mr. Robson* made his promised motion. He had, he said, endeavoured to avoid any discussion upon this subject, but he had been thrust upon it by the violence of the right hon. gentleman. His assertion had been at first denied, then doubted, afterwards evaded, and at last, after four days investigation, admitted to be true. The confession had, indeed, been made with little grace; had the assertion he had made been false, the assertor could not have been treated worse. He was now come to demand the necessary papers, and if they were granted, he would undertake to prove that the instance he had adduced was not solitary, but one among many; that the practice existed to an extent which required parliamentary interference. He then moved for an account of bills drawn on the Sick and Hurt office, their amount, and the dates of their being drawn, accepted and presented.

gave rise to a debate of considerable th. The hon. gentlemen was answer- by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who, itting the fact of the bill being return- denied the inference drawn from it. had before been returned, but it was er supposed that the country was in a of insolvency. He had, he said, al- y stated that a temporary want of mo- at the inferior offices might be the equence of government not suffering m to hold in their hands too large a sum money at one time. The means of pay- nt were always ready at the Treasury, it was there the credit of the country ed. After a long debate, in which the ion was allowed, on all hands, to be use- the House divided, when there ap- red for the motion two, against it seven- nine.

We must now return to notice the dis- ion which took place (Friday, March 5) he House on the order of the day for second reading of the American Treaty It was carried to great length, and olved objects of the highest importance. bill was opposed by *General Gascoyne*, *tor Laurence*, and *Mr. Windham*; and ended by *Mr. Vansittart*, *Mr. Nicholls*, *d Hawkesbury*, and the *Chancellor of the hequer*. The debate was opened by *Ge- l Gascoyne*, who, in a perspicuous speech, ed his reasons of dissent from the mea- e. The effect of it would, he contend- be to violate the navigation act, which the source of our naval power; and to , or, at least, materially injure, that great rce of profit, our carrying trade; in ich we were already rivalled by America. th him it did not make the policy of the asure, on our part, less doubtful, that it from America that the measure origi- ed. A bill had been brought in there the same kind as the present, but had yet passed. That America had offered take off the discriminating duties was mark of favour to this country, for she offered the same to all other countries, had actually, he believed, made a treaty h France, by which her ships were to er the ports of France, with all the ad- tages enjoyed by French vessels. Were even sure that on our taking off the ntervailing duties, the same would be e by America? And would it not be er to wait the result of the steps she was w taking? He concluded by giving it as opinion that, as the bill now before the use was not called for by any imperious cumstances, it would be time enough to bring it forward towards the close of the session, when the House would have before it more information than it now possessed on the subject, and could better decide what measures it would be proper to pursue. *Mr. Vansittart* in reply, contended that many of the points urged by the hon. gentleman had no bearing upon the question then before the House. The bill now under consideration had been deemed an infringement of the navigation act, though what connection it could possibly have with that act, it was difficult to conceive. With respect to the increase of American shipping, if any argument could be drawn from that, it was certainly in favour of the bill. If the countervailing duties were inefficacious to protect the trade of Great-Britain they ought to be repealed. It was certain that the shipping of Great-Britain in the American trade had decreased. But by taking off these duties we should render the most effectual service to our manufactures. They were chiefly consumed in America, and the cheaper they could be got there, the more of them would be used. But it was not on these grounds, good as they were, that he wished to defend this measure; it was on those of national good faith and general policy.

The discussion then took a more general and important turn. *Mr. Vansittart* was followed by *Dr. Laurence*, who entered into an enlarged view of the question, in all its different bearings and relations. Agreeing with the hon. member who spoke first in the debate, whom he thanked for having called the attention of the House to the subject, he proceeded to examine the reasons urged in favour of the measure, which the House was called upon to adopt. Two only had been given, expediency and justice. And whatever might be the expediency of the repeal, if it was demanded by justice it ought to take place. But there was, in his opinion, no such demand. A bill of the same purport had been brought into the American legislature, which on the suggestion of a Connecticut member had been referred to a committee, out of which it had not yet returned. Ought we to suppose; would America be flattered by our supposing, that because a member of the government had brought in a bill, it would, therefore, pass into a law? Great-Britain, it was certain, would feel by such a supposition herself injured. There would be time enough for taking such a step when the House was convinced, by intelligence from Ame-

rica, that it was necessary. The bill was, besides, in its spirit, objectionable. It went to invest the crown, for a positive period, even during the sitting of Parliament, with the peculiar power of the House of Commons—that of the revenue. It stated that circumstances made it necessary to repeal the duties, without stating a single circumstance of that necessity. Was the repeal less objectionable on the ground of expediency? Certainly not. That because the duties had not been a perfect protection to British commerce, that commerce was to be unprotected by any duties, was an argument with which he could not agree. The shipping of America had certainly increased in a most wonderful degree: in twenty years it had grown as much as that of Great-Britain in the course of a century. She had now 300 vessels of large burthen trading to the East-Indies only. The repeal of the duties would be looked upon by America not as an act of favour, but of mere justice. Nor did it go far enough for her wishes. She would look to France for more, and from motives of enmity to this country more would be granted. This was sufficiently marked in the report of Mr. Jefferson in the year 1793. The regulations in that report were evidently designed against England. Mr. Jefferson was of the sect of the economists, he was now in power, and his mode of action might be fairly judged from his principles. As to France it was notoriously her intention, whenever the war of the sword ended, to commence against England the war of the custom-house. The proofs of this were to be found in a book written by the Under Secretary of State of the French government, expressly as a manifesto of the intentions of that government. The plan was to destroy our commercial and maritime greatness, by an alliance of France with the other maritime powers; and, to induce them to join in this plan, they were to be bribed by a share in the trade of France: even the coasting trade was to be thrown open to them: the colonial only was sedulously withheld. But these it was said were only declarations. Has, continued the hon. gentleman, nine years of sad experience not yet taught us that the declarations of France, however extravagant, are invariably acted upon? Had the present been acted upon? To prove that it had, let us look at every treaty concluded by France. In every one of these, except in that with England, commercial regulations were included. With England she meant to hav no commercial treaty. So indeed it ap peared from the language of ministers. was against England that all her effort were unremittingly directed. To their de sired end they were advancing by rapi strides. They had identified the com merce of the Cisalpine republic with thei own; obliged Spain to make a regulatio which in effect prohibited English good and Holland doubtless at their instance had shut that transit for them, which eve during the war had been left open. Ou situation was not at this period like that any former. We had no longer that fac lity of landing our manufactures which i sured their diffusion. To what part Europe were we now to send them? Wer we, as before, to introduce them int Spain through Portugal? That was n longer possible. For one bale of Britis manufactured cottons Portugal might pa with the forfeiture of that territory wher the cotton was produced. By an article in the treaty of Badajos no depot of pro hibited goods was to be kept near th Spanish frontiers, on pain of the treaty be ing instantly void. This extraordinary ar ticle, such as had seldom if ever been see in any treaty before, of course implied power in Spain of ascertaining by searc whether the treaty had or had not been v olated. Was it by the Netherlands, where as a reward for their protection, we onc enjoyed extraordinary privileges, that w were now to penetrate into the Continent That inlet was no longer open. There were no longer any free ports in France from whence when our goods were once landed, they found in spite of barrier and prohibitions an entrance into the in terior. No entry was left but through East Friesland, and that route, even sup posing it open by the friendship of the King of Prussia, was so circuitous that it would operate as a heavy prohibitory duty upon our manufactures. But even this supposition was scarcely admissible; for the foreign powers seemed but too well disposed to lend themselves to her pro jects against this country. France had then acted upon the plans she had avowed and that to a most formidable extent. No way remained to render her projects abor tive, but the establishment of a commer cial treaty beteen her and Great-Britain If this object, however, was not attained before the definitive treaty was signed, he was sure it would not after. The hon. gen tleman concluded by seriously recommend

to the House the consideration of these ortant objects.

Lord Hawkesbury, taking chiefly the ground ore gone over by *Mr. Vansittart*, replied *Dr. Laurence*. The measure, he said, was t had been represented an act of justice. American government had signified ntention of repealing the discriminating ies, and it was therefore incumbent on country to do the same. It was how- r an act of expediency also. As to the ns of France he relied upon British ital, British credit, and the confidence osed upon the British character for our and punctuality to baffle them all: nce had not that system of honesty, ctuality and justice in her dealings ich commanded the confidence of other ntries. Let Britons trust to themselves they had no cause for alarm. He s followed by *Mr. Windham*, who ex- ssed his fears that confidence and ca- l, without the assistance of public it, a high sense of honour and the ma- me preponderance of the country would insufficient to maintain a contention inst the enormous power of the enemy. *d Hawkesbury* explained that he had not ant to rely on capital alone. Nearly same arguments were used in favour the bill by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* d *Mr. Nicholls* as had been urged by *Mr. nsittart* and *Lord Hawkesbury*. The bill s then ordered to be committed to a mmittee of the whole House.

On Monday (March 8) the Bencoolen l was read and a clause proposed by *W. Pulteney* was agreed to.

In the committee of supply on Wed- sday, 130,000 men, and £1,820,000, re granted for the service of the navy two months.

COMMERCIAL PROJECTS OF FRANCE.

That these projects all tend to our in is certain. They are so meant, and ll so operate, unless counteracted by the sdom and firmness of our government. a development of some of these pro- cts, we shall here insert a few extracts m a publication, which made its appear- ce last year. The author is HAUTERIVE, der Secretary of State for Foreign Af- rs, who, undoubtedly did not publish e work without the consent and appro- tion of his superiors. In our selection, we all confine ourselves to the passages, hich were quoted by Dr. Laurence, in the House of Commons, on Friday last, and which produced a very sensible effect on every member then present.

"*Situation of France with respect to her allies, Cap.* III.

"THE BASIS OF THE MARITIME SYSTEM of France is AN ALLIANCE WITH HOLLAND, SPAIN AND LIGURIA. The object of these alliances is known. It can offend no one; and France is resolved to defend with all her present and future means, the common rights and interests which result from them. It belongs to the maritime nations of Europe who are dissatisfied with the situation in which they are placed by the inconsistencies of their federative system, to choose between the inconveniencies and advantages of that situation, and the advantages and inconveniencies arising from the federative system of France. It is scarcely necessary for me to say, that this appeal is directed, in the first instance, to *the Ottoman Porte, the States of Barbary, Naples and Portugal;* and in the second, to *Sweden and the* UNITED STATES.

"*Maritime law of nations for the* XIXth *century.*

"C. V. *Relative situation of France with respect to neutral powers.*

"All those evils ought to be terminated by two regulations, which should form *the maritime law of nations for the* XIXth *century.* These two regulations are as follow:

"1st. Privateering—Cruising is abolished.—*In time of war,* THE SOVEREIGNTY OF TERRITORY IS TRANSFERRED WITH ALL ITS RIGHTS, TO THE FLAGS OF NATIONS, *who take no part in the war.*

"IId. *In time of peace,* THE NAVIGATION FROM ONE PEOPLE TO ANOTHER IS SUCJECT TO NO PROHIBITORY LAWS: —this regulation should have but one *exception,* that which relates to COASTING from one port to another belonging to the same nation, AND THE NAVIGATION BETWEEN THE COLONIES AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

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"THE SECOND must be *the joint-work of the maritime states*; but here they may be *aided by* the concurrence of those *continental powers* who have not less interest than them in the general freedom of the sea.

"Whatsoever gives the maritime preeminence to England, and however she has acquired the means of being the only nation that covers the ocean with her ships, the benefits resulting from the association of her power and of her commerce, must always be found to be dependent upon the

two definitive objects of all commercial industry—that of purchasing, and that of vending. But to employ force to obtain these two objects, is only to endeavour to terrify by a burthensome and expensive bug-bear. *The access to rivers, continuance in ports, the liberty of coasting, and continental commerce*, must be granted to the usurping power, in order to make her trade profitable, or even to ensure her the capability of paying the expenses of her fleets.

"*Commerce and the power of the English* are then—considering in this point of view the source of the profits of the one, and the duration of the other——always immediately *subordinate to the will of those* CONTINENTAL NATIONS *which that power and commerce impoverishes, and of* THE MARITIME NATIONS *which their trade enslaves.* * * * * * I am not ignorant that *principle* proscribes as political scourges, *all commercial restraints, privileges and prohibitions*, &c. &c. &c. * * * * * * * * * * yet

[Here a long invective against prohibitory laws, which he calls his profession of faith:]

"*I recommend prohibitory laws, because they are the only means we can use to cause the adoption of the plans which I have already proposed*, and because, *if these two plans are once adopted, prohibitory laws must be for ever abolished.*

"I recommend them, because the system of prohibitory laws in England is so combined with the influence of her power on her commerce, and with that of her commerce on the general trade of Europe, that it gives to the fiscal genius of her government, the fatal power of forcing upon all nations the inconvenience or imperfection of her laws; so that the prohibitory laws of England press on all people in the same manner, as if they were positively established among them.

"The advice of introducing these new and general measures, is given less from a wish to imitate, than as a system of attack and defence against those which already exist; it is not done to preserve but to oppose the one to the other, that they may both be destroyed, and that general industry may be speedily relieved from their tyranny.

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"THE FIRST PROHIBITORY LAWS which all maritime nations ought to adopt, are those which are comprised in that bearing the name of THE NAVIGATION ACT. *It is strange* that, for more than a century, England alone has published such an act, * * * ; and that *this law of perpetual war should never have been answered by a law of reprisals.*

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"At first sight, it does not appear to me useful and wise, that this act, like that of England, should include every nation in its prohibitions. The first design of this act being to produce its own abolition, and that of all acts of the same nature, it *ought not to be a national, but a federal act: that the* navigation of the different nations connected by alliances, should be authorised, encouraged, and impartially protected, in their different ports. *I except from this law of reciprocity the navigation between the colonies and the mother country*, which in the best times, ought to continue privileged; *but distant or foreign importations, the* COASTING *as well as exportations*, ought not to be subject to greater fetters for allied commerce than for national commerce.

"Thus the ideas of association being blended with those of prohibition they will produce, by degrees, a general association, and by a necessary consequence, the abolition of all prohibitory laws.

"I will not dwell longer on this subject: it is a certain truth, that *it is not prudent to expose in all their extent, the principles and consequences, and awaken those passions which are interested to prevent their adoption.* It is not by the way of discussion and of refutation that these passions proceed, they are susceptible of violent movements; they agitate, they confuse, they would interpose seductive obstacles and intrigue between the nations that were attempting to approach, and those governments that were disposed to understand each other, &c."

AMERICAN POPULATION, COMMERCE, AND REVENUE.

We have, on former occasions, found it necessary to endeavour to direct the attention of our countrymen to the interesting scene exhibited on the other side of the Atlantic, and we were not a little surprized to perceive our endeavours treated, not only with neglect, but with contempt. We were told, that "a country so *distant*" could be little interesting to Englishmen; but, it has required only a very short time to show, that "a country so distant," may be, and already has been found to be, of more importance to Englishmen than any other country, England only excepted. It is

efore, with a hope of attracting a some-
t greater degree of attention, that we
ive this *uninteresting* subject, with the
rtion of some facts relative to the popu-
on and commerce of the United States.
census was taken in 1800, and return-
last autumn, according to which the
ulation of the several States was found
be as follows:

States.	*Total Population.*	*Slaves.*
w Hampshire	183,858	8
ode Island	69,122	880
ssachusetts	422,845	
ine	151,710	
nnecticut	251,002	951
rmont	154,465	
w York	504,105	15,602
w Jersey	211,149	12,422
nsylvania	602,365	1,706
laware	64,273	6,153
ryland	329,704	100,393
ginia	878,950	345,796
rth Carolina	478,103	133,296
uth Carolina	345,591	146,151
orgia	162,686	59,699
ntucky	220,955	40,813
nnessee	100,960	14,022
rritory of Mississippi	59,857	3,615
strict of Columbia	14,093	3,244
Grand Total in 1800	5,214,801	876,790
Population in 1790	3,929,326	697,697
Increase in 10 years	1,285,475	179,093

COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

	Tons of Shipping.	*Men.*
1800	939,000	56,340
1790	450,000	27,000
Increase in 10 years	489,000	29,340

	Dollars.
he American Produce exported in 1800, amounted to	32,000,000
itto in 1790	14,000,000
Increase in 10 years	18,000,000
he Foreign Commodities bought into the country for re-exportation, in 1800, amounted to	30,000,000
itto in 1790	2,000,000
Increase in 10 years	28,000,000
he Revenue in 1801, is estimated at	11,359,000
itto in 1790, amounted to	6,124,000
Increase in 11 years	5,235,000
he National Debt on the 1st of Jan. 1802, amounted to	77,881,890

It will be perceived, that the *commerce* and *revenue* have increased in a proportion much greater than that of the *population*. This disproportion has been occasioned by the war, and, if our readers wish to be informed of the proportion in which the commerce and revenue will now be diminished, we beg leave to refer them to the report of the American Secretary of State, p. 141 of the Register. We shall subjoin here an extract from a debate, in the lower house of Congress, on the 16th of December last, which will enable our readers to form some judgment of the motives, from which the bill now before our own legislature, has been requested by the American government.

"*Gen. Smith* differed from the gentleman who spoke last, as to the effect which he seemed to apprehend from the repeal of this law. The effect he knew would be the very contrary, and was of so much importance to the commercial interests of the United States, that it was for that very reason he wished that no delay might take place in adopting measures for our commercial security. It was found very early after the establishment of our government, expedient to adopt a system pursued by other nations, in laying such duties as would discriminate between our own and foreign tonnage; at that time our ships were not adequate to carry one half of our produce to foreign markets; when discriminating duties were laid, the measure appeared to act as a charm, and beyond the expectations of the most sanguine calculations of commercial men, our tonnage doubled in a short period, we were not only very soon able to carry all our own produce, but to enter largely into trade abroad. Other nations affected by our success, particularly Great-Britain, devised means to enter into a competition with us in their own markets, and enacted countervailing laws, or devised duties equal to the amount which we had laid on to protect our own commerce. The war that has lately ceased, gave us great advantages; for although new countervailing duties, and to an extent perhaps not authorized by existing treaty, were laid, yet as their tonnage was subject to a high war insurance, from which ours was exempt, we retained our advantage during the war; which having now changed the relative state of things, as well with Great-Britain, as with other nations, it is incumbent on us to provide new means to guard our trade, and retain it in our own hands. By

the operation of the existing laws of Great-Britain laying countervailing duties they possess an advantage so great, as to make a difference of 18 dolls. in their favour upon the freight of every hogshead of tobacco shipped from our ports in a British vessel; they will therefore have the whole difference of the market price in their favour against American shippers; and of consequence, if we do not make provision to guard against the contingency, the whole of our convoying trade may go into their hands, for every man will ship his goods for a market where he can affect it on the most advantageous terms. We were circumstanced in the same way with regard to France, where her regulations were never more disadvantageous to us than the British, though the state of her tonnage did not leave room to apprehend so much. He had it from high authority, that the difference in favour of French tonnage in their ports over ours amounted to 10 livres in the 100, or about 130 on the hogshead of tobacco only, from whence it was evident that this step was necessary to be taken to bring us upon more equal terms of trade. The commerce in tobacco to that country is very important to us; to Great-Britain we export only 14,000 hogsheads, we export to France 40,000 hogsheads. The present was the season to make use of our fortunate situation, and to provide such regulations as would secure to us that important branch of trade; no time could be lost with propriety on the subject, and the measures proposed by the resolution would give us the best opportunity to use the advantage. We are now in a very different situation from that in which we stood on the passing of the discriminating law, at that time we had an insufficiency of tonnage, and it was necessary to create competent quantity; that has been effected, and we have now tonnage sufficient to carry on all our trade under judicious regulations, and it is our interest to seek the means by which we can start upon equal terms with them in our own and in their ports. We are competent to enter into such an amicable contest. Our spirit of enterprize and the skill of our maritime citizens are equal if not superior to any in the world; and it is becoming our circumstances and situation, to shun a mercantile warfare, while we seek a generous emulation of skill, industry, and enterprize. We want to enter the ports of other nations much more than they want to enter ours. He that can carry cheapest and best will have the advantage. We not only build cheaper than other nations, but we build better and sail with fewer hands. We need therefore, no other than equal terms to start upon."

"*Mr. Griswold* was still unsatisfied by the reasons given by the gentleman. He agreed that it was desireable to secure as much of the foreign trade as we could to our own vessels, and if he could be persuaded that a repeal of the discriminating duties would effect that purpose, or that their continuance would exclude us from our own carrying trade, he would assuredly vote for the resolution. But he had heard nothing to satisfy him on that point. With Great-Britain he believed no such measure could be affected, in that way, and he questioned if it would prove more advantageous with other nations, as they pursue their own measures whatever laws we might adopt or repeal. It was true, that in Great-Britain our tobacco trade was subjected to the disadvantage of heavy duties; but it should be recollected that comparatively little tobacco is consumed in Great-Britain: in the north and other parts of Europe the consumption was much greater. Tobacco landed in England, therefore, was not all subjected to their heavy duties, because whatever was exported had the duties returned by way of drawback; so that our tobacco trade thither in American bottoms stood exactly upon the same charges to which the British bottoms are subjected. If we repeal the law laying discriminating duties, then we permit British ships to come into our ports upon equal terms with our own, and the consequence will be that they will then become our carriers. In France likewise, there is little likelihood of advantage accruing by the repeal. In that country the tobacco trade was a monopoly of the Farmers-General, and no one but them could import tobacco into France: it was probable that the same regulations would exist in one shape or another in future, and that we should not be likely to obtain better terms by the repeal of our law. If we could secure the carriage of our own commerce by any reasonable measures, it would make him very happy; but he did not believe the measure proposed to be calculated for such an effect, and he was not disposed to run rashly into the repeal; he was not prepared to give his consent to the resolution, and particularly as it was not much detailed; it was constructed so loose as to render it impossible to say how or by whom the

ulation is to be defined, or its extent ertained. The carrying trade of our n country was to us all important, none, all other was so much so. The British rrying trade was certainly much less so to em, it was of little value to them; but th us it is otherwise; our articles of home oduction are all bulky and require great nage, such as rice, flour, tobacco, fish, and it was requisite to retain duties hich gave them a decided preference. He s not prepared to agree to the resolution, d would rather prefer the appointment a committee to investigate and report on the subject."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

I agree with you in opinion on all the ojects of France in the western world. at the cession of Louisiana approximates to Mexico—renders her formidable in her shapes to the United States of Ame-a, and the possession of the outlets of Mississippi will be detrimental to the ands and commerce of England.

Buonaparté and Toussaint have never eant otherwise on the subject of St. Do-ngo than the aggrandisement of France d her colonies. The united force of Europe uld not in these times, have entertained hope of a successful warlike expedition ainst her property in the West-Indies.—ropean troops in the western regions nnot encounter a black army, but a ndful of black stragglers will find em-yment for years for the soldiers of a rthern climate. The Caribs of St. Vin-nts and the Maroons of Jamaica, are re-nt in the recollection of politicians. In at well regulated island, these disturbers its government were overcome by no dinary means, force and military skill re in vain called into action, and stra-gem at last subdued them; what scheme n must have been planned, and what ce must have been collected against ussaint and his army in St. Domingo. e contest is unequal, and would still be equal—if even the navy and troops of nce arrived in spirits, health, and safety, d obtained immediate possession of Cape ançois and Cape Nicola Mole—still the ers of the climate and the dangers of the untry, the hardiness and discipline of ck troops, the skill of an experienced neral on his own field, were the objects war and the prospects of victory.—France knew these difficulties, and England should have been upon her guard. What the project of the expedition is a few weeks will determine, conjectures and apprehensions are now of no avail.

I was a supporter of peace till the fleets of France set sail—I supported it not for the reasons given by others, but because the enormous overgrown military spirit of France would have time to subside—Hardly however is the signature placed to the preliminaries, when, with the knowledge and consent of this country, permission and encouragement is given to France to revive and to augment the military ardour of her nation, in the way in which with most certainty it can be employed to the destruction of England. The departure of this fleet creates sailors, and disciplines marines, instructs officers, and protects commerce, and is more than one move more towards universal dominion.

Yours, &c.

K. X.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

In a letter I had the pleasure of addressing to you the 24th of last month, and which you were so good as to admit in your Register of the 6th instant, I endeavoured to establish the opinion, which I had embraced myself upon perfect conviction, that the delays in the progress of the negotiation at Amiens were occasioned by the intriguing spirit that pervades the cabinet of the Thuilleries, instigated by an inordinate ambition of extending a power, already far too great, and which is principally bent against this country, and that at a crisis the most favourable that can possibly offer for our giving it an effectual check.

It is with unspeakable satisfaction I have since observed, as well from what has passed in Parliament, as from the orders issued by the Admiralty, that ministers are now awake to the danger, and are taking right measures to avert it, by putting the nation in that formidable posture, best calculated to give weight and efficacy to the remonstrances of our ambassador, in which, without doubt, not only an absolute and formal renunciation, on the part of France and her allies, of every pretension, derogatory to the true spirit and meaning of the preliminary treaty, will have been peremptorily insisted upon, but

also that every encroachment made by France or her allies upon the rights or territories of his Majesty and his allies, contrary to such spirit and meaning, be immediately and unequivocally relinquished and restored; so that, with respect to all or either of them, all things be reinstated on the same footing on which they stood, or, from circumstances then known, were supposed to stand, at the time of the signature of the preliminary treaty; and the integrity of all these powers be re-established entire and in its full extent. And, moreover, since manifold striking instances have occurred, subsequent to the preliminary treaty, of a departure from its obvious spirit and meaning, as well by France as by her allies, insomuch as to give ample cause to believe that those claims, which in the course of the negotiations at Amiens have been brought forward by Spain and Holland, in contradiction to the terms of that treaty, have been instigated by the cabinet of the Thuilleries, with a view to embarras and retard its progress, and in the mean-time, by every effort of art and intrigue, to endeavour to raise incidents subservient to its insatiable ambition, and subterfuges for eluding every article of the treaty that is deemed not to correspond with its interest; it follows, beyond question, that his Majesty's ministers will have insisted on retaining full security in hand till all things are actually so reinstated, the claims of Government for the maintenance of prisoners fully reimbursed, and our allies, as well as ourselves, indemnified for all damage whatever which may have been occasioned by our adversaries, in violation of the preliminary treaty. Happily for this country, and thanks to the courage and exertion, under Providence, of our fleets and armies, its successes in the late contest have put ample means of indemnity in its power, and surely it will not be given up before that is obtained.

But should the supreme head of the French Government conceive it to be too humiliating to concede to these demands, though not beyond what a just regard to the interest and dignity of the country impels us to require, or should he, by partial concession or other devices, try to induce us to further delay, let us spurn at these artifices, for heaven's sake, and no longer be the dupes of them—*for to us further procrastination is pregnant with ruin.*

Let us, on the contrary, convince the world, that as our demands are just, so we are equally prepared and determined to enforce them. The moment is propitious, it is the golden opportunity of stopping the career of the haughty despot towards universal conquest, and by destroying the marine of our ambitious rival, ensuring that permanent security, without which peace is *a mere delusive phantom.*

In early affording a place in your Register to these suggestions, you will further oblige one of your constant readers.

Yours, &c.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

It has been said, and I hope with truth, that the despotic government of Buonaparté has alienated the affections of the republicans in this country; but, that he still has adherents, you will readily believe, when you have read the enclosed hand-bill, which, in common with my fellow parishioners, I received last Christmas:

"*Saint Andrew below Bars.*

"Your *constant Dustman* makes this "humble application to you for his Christ- "mas-box, which you so kindly used to "give; he will bring his bell, with the "name on it—Thomas Coleman, Gray's "Inn-Lane, together with a medal, on one "side of which is *General Buonaparté*, and "on the other a *French* inscription.

"This account is given because some "others, who have no right, will bring "false bells, and strive to defraud me of "my Christmas-box; and therefore hope "you will be careful to observe the "above name on the bell, and not give "to any but him that will produce them.

(Signed) "John Taylor.
"William Cook."

That the admirers of Buonaparté are now confined to *Dustmen*, and others equally ignorant and mean, I think there is some reason to hope; yet, when I look back on the proceedings at the Shakespere Tavern, I cannot regard the precautions against domestic disaffection as totally unnecessary.

March, 1802. A. B.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Jan. 29.—The last advices from Jamaica are dated the 17th of January, at which time no account of the Brest fleet had arrived. It appears that the French

British act in concert against the in-
nts at Guadaloupe; but with regard
. Domingo, we have no information.
ter from Philadelphia of the 23d of
ary states, that the *Lady Buonaparté*
at port, was boarded off Point Peter,
daloupe, by a French frigate, and a
sh frigate, and ordered away, in con-
nce of the Island being declared in
rebellion against the Republic of
ce, by General Lacrosse, and all inter-
se being interdicted. The Captain
informed, that even clearances from
daloupe would not be respected, and
ships of war were stationed round
Island, to enforce this proclamation.
American papers contain a procla-
ion of Lacrosse and his associates,
his effect. The officers of the frigates
apeake (Commodore Truxton), Con-
ation, and Adam, received orders on
20th of January to repair to Wash-
on, to hold themselves in readiness to
upon an expedition, it is supposed
the Mediterranean.—We do not per-
e by the American papers, that any
her proceedings have taken place with
ect to the discontinuation of those
riminating duties, for the abolition of
ch, the bill now before Parliament is
nded as an equivalent.

Extract from an American Paper.

"We already begin to feel the effects
the late Peace most sensibly—flour has
en to 6 dollars per barrel—rice in
gland sells at a guinea the cwt.—and
e will probably sell at 3 dollars the cwt.—
retail it will soon be selling at 3 pence
lb. The freights of our vessels are also
ch reduced—a short time since our
ppers of flax-seed got two guineas per
ce freight to Ireland—they cannot now
more than half a guinea. Freights
England are already reduced in the
ce.—Many of the American vessels that
e lately arrived from Great-Britain have
ught out goods at 40s. sterling per
."

Petersburgh, Feb. 4.—Our Army is to
considerably augmented. The Emperor
ordered the formation of several new
giments and Garrison Battalions.

Feb. 12.—Our Emperor has made a
position to the Courts of Vienna,
rlin, London, Madrid, Naples, Dresden,
unich, and Lisbon, to unite with him
procure an establishment for the French
Princes of the line of Bourbon, suitable to their rank.

Feb. 16.—His Imperial Majesty has taken off the Decree of Banishment to Siberia, passed against several persons and in particular, some Life-Guards sent thither in 1742.

Vienna, Feb. 15.—Requisitions of grain have been ordered in Bohemia, Moravia, and the Two Gallicias, for the purpose of storing the Military Magazines. This would appear extraordinary, if it was not known that it had been resolved not to have recourse again to contractors, but to take the necessary provisions immediately from the proprietors, at the market prices.

Ratisbon, Feb. 16.—We now know positively that the conferences relative to the Indemnities will take place in this City. We expect every day M. de Hugel, Imperial Co-commissary, and M. le Count de Goltz, Ambassadors from the Elector of Brandenburg. The Emperor has appointed M. Schraul, Counsellor of the Empire, Sub-delegate for Bohemia.

Amongst the number of conjectures which arise upon this subject, there is one which is generally agreed in, that the King of Prussia will exchange the Principalities of *Auspach* and *Bareuth*.

Basle, Feb. 16.—Last week the French took possession of the treasury of the Frickthal, ordered the Austrian authorities that were there to cease their functions, and established a provisional government.

Berlin, Feb. 17.—The definitive plan of Indemnities has arrived, as was expected, in the course of this month. It was brought by a French Courier, who arrived here two days ago. Gen. Beurnonville, immediately upon receiving it, waited upon Count Haugwitz, our Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he communicated it. The King was also informed of it the same day. That project will be very advantageous for Prussia and her Allies.

Glaris, Feb. 18.—The present is a moment of anxiety, and of true concern for the real friends of their country.

In a Canton, which for four ages has so much distinguished itself by its manner of thinking and acting, continual alarms are excited, which distress the people, and

prepare their minds to expect the most fatal consequences.

Not only the Constitutional Authorities are disobeyed, but even the Cantonal Functionaries are insulted; on which occasion, the people take the opportunity of shewing their hatred to them. Already re-action is talked of, and an indemnification to those people, who in the beginning of the Revolution were confiscated at *Basle*, and in favour of whom it is supposed the Cantonal Treasury has been a third time pillaged.

The Administrative Chamber, and the Receiver-General, being too weak to resist the increasing disorders of a people, full of passions, have declared to Government, that they find it impossible to continue their functions; and have in a body demanded their dismission, if they be not properly supported in the exercise of their offices.

Milan, Feb. 18.—Our new Government has commenced its operations. The Legislative Council, which yet wants several members, has divided itself into as many sections as there are ministers.

Berne, Feb. 18.—The quarrel between General Thurreau and the Helvetic Authorities of the *Valais*, continues to become daily more violent. The Administrative Department has not yet been replaced. Thurreau has displaced the Municipality of *Sion*. It is hoped that all these disputes will be terminated with the final organization of our Republic, which can be at no great distance, as the Little Council is incessantly occupied with the Constitution of the lesser Cantons. It is in agitation also to re-establish the liberty of the Press, and to suppr ss the Censure.

Copenhagen, Feb. 20.—The Duty established the 22d of March last year, on the Passage of the eBelt, is annulled by a Decree of His Majesty, on a representation made by the Director-General of the Ports.

Vienna, Feb. 20.—The Regiment of Hussars of the Grand Duke Ferdinand, and that of Duke Albert, are destined to attend the Emperor at Presburg, whilst he presides at the Hungarian Diet; and they have received orders accordingly.

Bourdeaux, Feb. 21.—It was said yesterday, in consequence of the report of an American Captain, that the French fleet to the number of 45 sail, had touched at Guadaloupe. The fact is not exact—the French fleet was perceived under *La Grange*, an anchorage seven or eight leagues distant from the Cape; and every thing induces a belief, that on that very day it would enter the harbour of the Cape. These are the only particulars that the American Captain who gave us the news could communicate to us.

Ratisbon, Feb. 22.—In the last sitting of the Diet, M. de Kellenberg, Minister of the Prince Bishop of Basle, notified to the Diet, that the Prince, in conformity with the Pope's Brief, and the example of other Prince Bishops of Germany, had renounced his Ecclesiastical jurisdiction over that part of his diocese which is at present under the dominion of France, and that His Highness had also made this renunciation to His Imperial Majesty in his quality of Supreme Protector of the German Church.

Basle, Feb. 23.—Letters from *Zurich*, give a satisfactory account of the interior situation of that Canton. When Tobler, Bleuler, Wuhkmann and Bellstal returned, the agitation of the public mind was very great, and an explosion was feared. They, however, went round to the different Communes, and represented that any armed resistance to the order of Government could have no salutary effect, and they intimated at the same time, that they had found the Chief Landamman, the French Minister, and many Members of the Senate to entertain the most favourable sentiments towards the People, whose grievances, there was every reason to believe, would be remedied.

These efforts had the desired effect; tranquillity was restored, and the payment of the taxes was no longer resisted.

Brest, Feb. 23.—Caffarelli, Counsellor of State, Maritime Prefect, has invited the Tribunal of Commerce at Brest, to select one of its Members for the purpose of examining the plan of the Code of Commerce, conjointly with a commission which he proposes to appoint upon the subject. Citizen J. J. Pesron appointed for that purpose, has invited the Merchants and others, who may have made observations on the Code, to transmit them to him, in order that they may be communicated to the Commission.

rasburg, Feb. 24.—The Baron de endoff, attached to the Legation of Duke of Wirtemburgh, at Paris, has ed through this City, on his return *Stutgard.* We are assured that he is bearer of a Treaty concluded between Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Norman, the Dutch Plenipotentiary aris. It is added, that M. Abel, De- of the States of Wirtemburgh, at s, assisted at the conferences, the end hich was definitively to relate the affairs Wirtemburgh and put an end to the nu- ous contests which have existed between Prince and his States.

eb. 24.—The Batavian Government determined to send an Ambassador this Court, in the spring. It is said, the Ligurian is to be incorporated with Italian Republic.

eb. 26.—According to the last Letters *Mentz*, the building of the new For- ses along the Left Bank of the Rhine commence in March. It is affirmed the Cities of *Bonn, Saint Goar*, and *nkenthal*, will become Fortresses of the ond rank. Several Battalions of Miners Pioneers have already arrived on the ks of the Rhine, to be employed on these rks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

His Majesty held a Levee on Wednesday St. James' Palace, at which were present Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Duke of York, the Bishops of Oxford, , Durham, the Right Hon. Wm. Wind- m, the Rev. Charles Cave, the Chief ron Macdonald, M. Plaffel, the Right n. the Chancellor of the Exchequer of land, the foreign ambassadors, most of cabinet ministers, and a numerous com- ny of noblemen and gentlemen. The sentations were, Lord Kensington, by rd Cawdor; Lord Petre, for the first e since the death of his father, on com- to his title, by the Duke of Norfolk; . Bagot, by Lord Bagot; General Coote, his return from Egypt, by General Cra- k; and Captain Jackson, by Lord Am- rst.—Sir S. Smith came too late to Court be presented.—After the Levee a Coun- of his Majesty's ministers was held, at ich were present his Grace the Duke of rtland, Earl of Chatham, Earl Kinnoul, d Lord Pelham.

It is said to be in contemplation to pro- e an Act of Parliament to indemnify English artificers, who may have been induced to quit this country, under the fallacious hopes of improving their situation, by establishing our manufactories in foreign parts, upon the condition of their returning home within a limited time.

An order was on Monday morning received by express at the dock-yard, Portsmouth, to store and fit for sea immediately the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, Vice-Admiral Mitchell; the Princess Royal, of 98 guns, Captain Atkins; and the Juste, of 80 guns, Captain Sir Edmund Nagle. They are fitting with all possible expedition.—At Plymouth the Courageux, of 74 guns, Captain Sotheby, has particular orders with respect to her being victualled and stored for five months; from which arises a conjecture that she is destined to the East-Indies.—An Admiralty messenger arrived with dispatches for Admiral Dickson, at Yarmouth, on Monday, containing orders to victual the North Sea Fleet for four months, and be in readiness to sail at a moment's notice.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a Channel Fleet of thirty sail of the line, including fifteen three deckers, will, in the course of a few days, put to sea under the command of Admiral Cornwallis; and the North Sea Fleet, under the orders of Admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Sheerness, is also expected to sail in a few days.

An order was dispatched on Monday to Woolwich, for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly for the equipment of ships; and the best bower cables, which, since the signing of the preliminary treaty have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the Admiralty, to be brought again into general use.

The greatest activity prevails in all his Majesty's dock-yards; the shipwrights, and other workmen, work double tides; in short, every thing has the appearance of *war* instead of *peace.*

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

At the close of our preceding Summary, we expressed our doubts with regard to the effect, which might be produced on the mind of the French rulers by the apparent revival of the national spirit in this country, and by the tone which that circumstance had compelled our ministers to take. It is with great pride that we per-

ceive this spirit daily rising; nor should we be without some hopes, that the disgrace of the last six months, great as it is, might yet be wiped away 'ere the year has expired, were we not fully persuaded, that Buonaparté and his associates are too sensible of the advantages, which they have already obtained by the weakness of our ministers, and too well assured, that a treaty founded on the basis of the Preliminaries, cannot fail to effect the destruction of England. There are, indeed, some very difficult points to be arranged: the conceding, the yielding, the humble, the crouching, the crawling, the prostrating propensity of our Cabinet, might encourage the Consul to demand the Isle of Wight; but those, who, if we may judge by their past conduct, would willingly yield even that Island to his grasp, will not, we think, in the present temper of the country, dare to leave him in possession of the islands of Malta and Elba. The delay, in the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, if it has given great advantages to France, has given us the advantage of reflection, which has for some months, been slowly producing a change in the opinions of those, who anticipated "the *blessings* of Peace."

We wish that truth did not oblige us to attribute this change to the disappointment of those who foolishly relied on a decrease in the price of provisions and an extension of trade; we sincerely wish we could attribute it to some more dignified and honourable sentiment, arising from some national quality, on which we might, at last, safely depend for deliverance from the misery and degradation with which we are menaced. The decline, the rapid decline, of trade, the stagnation in manufactures and commerce: this it is that has opened the eyes of the ignorant and the selfish; and we shall, probably, now hear of *national honour* from those very lips, which, six months ago, were constantly employed in uttering eulogiums on the framers of the Preliminaries of Downing Street, by whom that honour had been trampled under foot. In the joyous illuminations of the 10th of October (which we shall ever ascribe to the folly of the Ministers), it was not uncommon to see the motto of "*Peace* and *Commerce*," as well as "*Peace* and *Plenty*." These ideas were not of much longer duration than the candles which exposed them to the eyes of the ignorant and infatuated rabble. If, amongst the numerous herd, who adopted these mottos, there be one man of sense to be found, what must be his shame and remorse, now when he sees the manufacturers, the merchants, the ship-owners, the tradesmen of every description, mingle their complaints with the clamours of the hungry, the idle and the turbulent poor; when he sees his country plunged at once into poverty and dishonour, and staggering along, like the Ass of Isacar, between two burdens, the burden of War and the burden of Peace!

Step by step is our enemy advancing towards the accomplishment of that system of exclusion, that system of federative hostility to British manufactures, commerce and navigation, with which she intends to effect the distress, the ruin, and, finally, the subjugation of England, a system which she has openly avowed, and has steadily acted upon from the first dawn of the revolution to the present hour. To dissipate the alarms, excited by these projects, it is generally observed that if France really hoped to carry them into effect, she would not thus proclaim them to the world; but persons, who argue thus, have, surely, paid little attention to her progressive encroachment. The character of *Maskwell*, in the play of the Double Dealer, is a complete epitome of the Government of France. There is no species of villainy that he does not carry on, no party whom he does not deceive, not by disguising, but by revealing his successive schemes and intrigues. "That's "my way," says he, "I tell them plainly "enough what I intend to do; and, if they "will not believe me, who shall call me vil- "lain?" The seizure on Belgium and Piedmont, the subjugation of Holland, of Switzerland and Italy, the invasion of Egypt, and the obtaining possession of Louisiana; in short, with respect to every thing that France has done, or attempted to do, she has always openly avowed her intentions before-hand; and, shall we, at this day, be told, that there is no terror in her threats? When she has driven us up into a corner, and has got her knife at our throats, shall we be pacified, by the empty sound of capital, credit, and confidence, uttered from the lips of cowardice and imbecility? That our resistance will be in vain is possible; but is such a possibility any reason why we should not resist? Because we see our danger, must we not attempt to avoid it? Are we bound to expire with a locked-jaw, lest we should chance to expectorate on the instrument of our destruction? We, for our parts, acknowledge no such obligation, and we yet hope to see the day when our sentiments

be sanctioned by the unanimous voice
e country, which we hope will at last
e itself to have been deluded rather
debased.

he situation of affairs, as known at the
of signing the preliminaries of peace,
such as ought to have prevented the
lusion of those preliminaries; that si-
ion is now, however, so changed, that,
if the conditions were admissible then,
are now no longer so. France has, since
time, acquired an immense accession of
tory and of power in Europe, and in
erica her acquisitions (which were then
cret) are become boundless. The Spa-
ds, in the secret articles of the treaty
ly alluded to, and quoted in the treaty
1 March, 1801 (see Register, page 52),
ceded the *two Floridas*, as well as Loui-
a, lower and upper. The latter coun-
extends on both sides of the Missis-
i; on one side to the source of the river
souri, stretching to the north-west; on
other to the country of the Illinois
es, to the north-east, embracing a vast
t of country, with several navigable ri-
falling into the Mississippi on both
s. It is a fact, which is not generally
wn, but with which ministers are doubt-
well acquainted, that there have been
aris, for some time past, several chiefs
he Illinois nation, accompanied by in-
reters and agents, duly authorized to
t with Buonaparté, who has entertained
caressed them in the same manner, and
the same purpose, that he entertains and
esses the Egyptian Mamalukes, whom he
ps in his pay and about his person. With
se Indians he has lately entered into an
nce, the first object of which is the
ng possession of Detroit, which is situ-
l between the lakes Erie, St. Clair, and
ron, and which has ever been regarded
he key to Canada. At this moment an
edition is preparing in the ports of
nce, under the command of General
nadotte, who is to be accompanied by
the Indian natives now in France, and
, with the French army, are to be
led at New Orleans, and carry into ex-
tion the project of seizing on the fur
de*; and on the provinces of Canada
n their measures are duly matured. A
n of military posts, from the confluence of the rivers Illinois and Mississippi, in an easterly direction to the lakes Erie, &c. will enable the French to enter Canada at their pleasure, or oblige us to keep up an army of enormous amount. In the Floridas, the French have determined to establish a naval port in the bay of Spiritu Santo, which is situated on the western coast of East Florida, and in the Gulph of Mexico, where abundance of provisions for the navy may be easily obtained, and where, in any future war with this country, the French cruizers, in co-operation with others from the Havannah, may successfully annoy the trade that passes the Gulph stream.—Will the Americans view this with indifference? But, a more pertinent question is, Will his Majesty's ministers sign a treaty that shall wink at these alarming encroachments? Dare they sign such a treaty? We have a high opinion of their peace-making courage; but we hardly think they would come forward with so scandalous, so degrading, so ruinous a compact, even with Buonaparté at their back. Let us not deceive ourselves, however; they have already experienced enough of the forbearance of the nation to encourage them to proceed as they have begun: they are afraid of nothing but Buonaparté! and, though he has already repeatedly violated the preliminary treaty, we greatly doubt of their intention to remonstrate; and we are fully persuaded, that if, as is reported, they have really pressed the conclusion of the definitive treaty, it has been done in the style of an humble petition, which may probably obtain for us a *coup-de-grace*. In two words, we expect the definitive treaty, and with it the confirmation of our ruin and dishonour.

Lest, however, we should be mistaken on this point, it may not be amiss to say a word or two on the change which the preliminaries will have produced in the relative situation of the two countries. And here we cannot but look back to the negotiations for the *naval truce*. The arguments against that truce, arguments which were so convincing to the nation, all apply, with double force, to the present suspension of hostilities, because the enemy has now been allowed to change the position of his fleets, whereas, by the stipulations of the truce, he would have been prevented from making such change. Leaving to the ministers, all of whom justified the rejection of the truce, to find arguments in support of their present measures, we shall suppose the war upon the eve of a recommencement, and we would then ask, whether the contest

* From a perusal of Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Mackenzie's Voyages, any intelligent reader will instantly perceive the facility of executing this project. The French, however, want no information from us: they have had agents in this country during the whole of the present war.

will not have been rendered infinitely more expensive, and more dangerous, than it was previous to the 1st of October? Before that fatal day, the fleets of our enemies were blockaded in their ports; now, they are nearly all out of port. Those who contend, that we derive an advantage from this circumstance, will oblige us very much by stating the reason why we have, during the whole war, been so indefatigable in prosecuting our blockades? Some persons talk of destroying the French fleets in the West-Indies, as if it were an enterprize at any moment in our power, forgetting that they are not less secure at Cape François, or at the Havannah, than they were at Cadiz, or at Brest; forgetting, too, that, by their army in Saint Domingo and Cuba, our most valuable colony of Jamaica is placed in continual danger. Not only must we blockade the principal ports of these two islands, but we must also keep up squadrons to cruize along the whole of their extensive coasts, and must maintain a numerous army in Jamaica, lest this naval defence should chance to prove ineffectual. The supporting of the French and Spanish fleets in the West-Indies, will be attended with no difficulty; provisions, and materials for the repair of the ships, will go in abundance from the United States of America, and will be paid for in the produce of Saint Domingo. If we prohibit this lucrative trade, we incur the hostility of America, and the starvation of our islands, armies, and fleets.—Want of room prevents us from lengthening our remarks on this subject; but we have no hesitation in asserting, that the preliminaries of peace, together with the subsequent pusillanimity of our cabinet, have shifted the scene of hostilities to a point of greater danger, and infinitely greater expense.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

His Majesty's Letters Patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for translating the Right Rev. Dr. George de la Poer Beresford, Lord Bishop of the United Bishoprics of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, to the Bishopric of Kilmore, in the room of the most Rev. and Hon. Dr. Charles Brodrick, promoted to the Archbishopric of Cashel.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—Wednesday se'nnight, at Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Cameron, of Locheil, of a daughter.—Lately, at Castlemartyr, Ireland, the Lady of Lord Boyle, of a son and heir.

Marriages.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, at Mary-la-bonne Church, G. D. Ferry, Esq. to Lady Jane Halliday, widow of —— Halliday, Esq. sister to the Earl of Dysart.—A few days since, at Calne, in Wiltshire, Charles Belleville, Esq. to Mrs. Caulfield, sister to Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart.—On the 27th ult. at Lisnegar, Ireland, Lieutenant-Colonel Baird, of the 1st battalion of the 62d regiment, to the Hon. Esther Charlotte Tonson, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Riversdale.

Deaths.—At Bathmines, aged 72, Mrs. Rosengrave, relict of Wm. Rosengrave, Esq. formerly High Chamberlain of his Majesty's Exchequer, and upwards of twenty years Prime Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.—On Tuesday last, in the 81st year of his age, at Shobdon Court, in the County of Hereford, the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Bateman, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of that County.—On the 21st of February, at St. Eith, in the County of Cornwall, Mrs. Willyams, wife of the Reverend Humphrey Willyams, and sister to Sir George Shuckburgh.—Yesterday se'nnight, at Richmond, Surrey, Lady Musgrave, relict of the late Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.—At Antigua, on the 31st of December last, the Lady of Brigadier-General Peter, of Crossbasket.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

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Coals per chal....	35	..42	Bread 10 d. the quart. loaf.		

American Flour, at Philadelphia, 6 dollars per barrel.—Cotton at Liverpool 1s. 5d. per lb. which was at 2s. 6d. before the preliminaries of peace.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER,

Near Guildford, in Surrey, for the Month of March, 1802.

Days.	M's Age	Weather.	Winds. M.	Winds. A.	Barometer. Inches. M.	Barometer. Inches. A.	Thermometer. Degrees. M.	Thermometer. Degrees. A.
4	●	Fine.	NW	NE	29,6	29,63	39	43
5		Fros. Fine	NE	NE	29,95	29,95	36	43
6		Fros. Fine	NE	NE	30,1	30,1	33	41
7		Fros. Fine	NE	NE	30	29,9	32	49
8		Fros. Clo.	NW	NW	29,55	29,5	37	42
9		Fros. Fine	N	N	29,9	29,9	36	44
10		Fine.	NW	NW	30,13	30,1	40	51

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